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Nasburg first addressed Grand Senior Warden James T. Robinson, saying that "having accepted an invitation to lay, in due and ancient Masonic form, the corner-stone of this edifice, I am now here with my grand officers to perform the duty."

Grand Senior Warden Robinson communicated the order to Grand Junior Warden Herman E. Harrison, who proclaimed that the grand master was about to cause the stone to be tried and tested, that he might lay it with due Masonic form and cautioned all to observe that order and decorum becoming the solemn occasion.

Grand Master Nasburg addressed Grand Treasurer D. O. McKercher, as follows: It has ever been the custom of the craft upon occasions like the present, to deposit within the cavity in the stone placed at the northeast corner of the edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected, so that if in the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements, the violence of man, or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundation, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations, to bear testimony to the untiring, unending industry of free and accepted Masons. Has such a deposit been prepared?

Grand Treasurer McKercher replied: "It is, and is in the casket before you."

At the direction of the grand master, Grand Secretary F. J. Babcock read the record of the contents of the box, which had been deposited in the stone, as follows:

CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

List of officers, directors and stockholders of the North Pacific Industrial Association.

Copy of invitation to ceremonies of laying the corner-stone.

R. L. Polk & Co's directory of Portland, East Portland, Albina, Sellwood and Willsburg.

Copy of Oregon *Spectator*, Feb. 5, 1846, first number of the first paper published on the Pacific coast, deposited by L. Samuel.

New Year's, 1888, MORNING OREGONIAN.

MORNING OREGONIAN, June 15, 1888.

Evening Telegram, June 14, 1888.

Daily *News*, June 15, 1888.

Albany *Democrat*, June 1, 1888.

West Shore, containing views of Portland and portraits of Hon. Yau B. DeLashmutt, mayor of Portland and president of the North Pacific Industrial Association.

Map of the cities of Portland, East Portland Albina and Sellwood, presented by Eugene D. White.

Masonic grand lodge proceedings for 1887.

Constitution and proceedings of the Oregon Pioneer Association for 1873 to 1887 inclusive.

Message of mayor of Portland and reports of municipal officers for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Roster of first regiment, O. N. G.

Constitution and by-laws of the Arlington club and complete list of members.

Minutes of Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington for 1887.

Nineteenth annual catalogue of St. Helen's hall, scholastic year ending June 14, 1888.

Constitution of Oregon Alpine club and complete list of members.

Constitution and by-laws of Portland Volunteer Fireman's Association, and programme of its first annual ball.

Nineteenth annual report of the Portland Y. M. C. A., and complete list of members.

Photograph of Morrison street bridge, with date of opening and list of officers.

Forty dollars in Continental money of 1779, presented by J. E. McLaughlin.

One cent of 1859, deposited by Fred Rivers.

English coin of 1775, deposited by Mrs. C. Rivers.

Catalogue Bishop Scott academy 1888-9.

Programme Eighteenth commencement exercises of the Portland High school, 1888.

Programme graduating exercises of Pacific university, 1888.

LAID AND CONSECRATED.

This done, Architect Richard Martin, presented Grand Master Nasburg the plumb, square and level that he might ascertain that the stone was "well formed, true and trusty."

The distribution of the tools mentioned followed and soon the deputy grand master, grand senior warden and grand junior warden, rendered their verdict that the stone was square, plumb, true and trusty.

Grand Master Nasburg, taking a trowel in hand, proceeded to lay the cement therewith, caused the stone to be lowered to its place, and then, striking it three times with the gavel, proclaimed:

"This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry, I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I, as grand master of Free and Accepted Masons, hereby declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid, according to the rules of our ancient craft."

The elements of consecration were now brought forth. Grand Master Nasburg taking a golden vessel containing corn, the emblem of nourishment, scattered some of the contents on the stone, after which he performed the same office with a silver cup containing wine, the emblem of refreshment, which he poured on the stone as an emblem of joy and gladness. Then he poured oil on the stone as an emblem of peace.

An invocation and address by the grand master ended the ceremony.

HON. GEO. H. WILLIAMS'S ADDRESS.

Mayor De Lashmutt then introduced Hon. Geo. H. Williams who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Everything is of paramount importance which tends to promote the industries of the state. Wealth is labor transformed into capital, and prosperity is the active development and use of that capital. All countries by nature are wild and savage, but under the magic hand of labor the wilderness is made to blossom like the rose, and the beauty of cultivation to supplant the repulsiveness of savage life. Governments can do something to protect and encourage labor, but its enrichment and elevation must chiefly depend upon individual efforts and the primary and co-operative energies of the people. Ambition is the life-giving and invigorating element of every successful enterprise. Intelligent labor with ambition to exalt itself is sure of an honorable and compensatory reward. Emulation excites ambition. Whether the competitors be statesmen, athletes, farmers or mechanics, the effort to excel each other leads up to high achievements. Intellectual superiority and physical or material progress generally go hand in hand, and are the congenial and symmetrical compliments of each other.

Men from all parts of the Hellenic world contended for supremacy in the Olympian games, and when these festivals were most popular and influential Greece attained her highest state of physical and intellectual power. Health and strength of body make solid foundations for the improvement of the mind. Education in our day is growing more and more appreciative of those athletic requirements, which were so much celebrated in the classic periods of Grecian and Roman history. Trials of strength and endurance among men and animals, though attended with evils and abuses that ought to be corrected, have yet "a precious jewel in their head," and tend to health, usefulness and longevity.

The development of the physical is not necessarily inconsistent with the development of the spiritual and intellectual faculties of mankind. Uniformity and harmony in the growth and use of all these is the primal law of health and happiness. Consequent upon the wonderful facilities for travel and transportation now in use means have been found to bring different nations into a knowledge of each other's mental and manual productions. International exhibitions have been held in different parts of Europe and the United States, at which the representatives from all parts of the civilized world have assembled to compare their works of art and labor. The advantages of these meetings cannot be overestimated. Their tendencies are to obliterate mountains and oceans by lines of good neighborhood, to break down the walls of local prejudice and forgive to each nation the accumulated learning experience, and skill of all other countries. State fairs are now annually held in almost all the states of the American Union. They are fields of generous rivalry in which men win laurels unsoiled by hate and unstained with blood. They are schools in which experience teaches by example. Our county fairs are the primary department of this great educational system. Aliments of this great educational system. Aliments of this great educational system. Aliments

more sudden outbreaks mark the whole course of human record. They are to history what the lavas of extinct volcanoes are to the earth's crust; the traces of former outflows that, while they almost burn the tomb of settled things to overturn and destroy, yet seem to become in turn parts of a better future. Of the greatest of these migrations of the past two have become especially prominent in importance, chiefly because their movements occurred in the full blaze of historic light and to a smaller degree because they moved by an apparently hereditary impulse in opposite directions. The Turanian race to the eastward; the Caucasian to the westward. Both races continued these migrations till their lines of movement brought up against the opposing oceans.

The Turanian, in their progress eastward, divided into branches that later became the Tartar, the Mongolian and the Malay, movements that, if correctly read as to supposed obstacles to further progress, the Mongolian beginning the line along the Pacific coast; the Malay into the Malay Archipelago and Southern India. The Tartars were hindered in their eastern progress by the mountains and deserts of the interior of Asia; were broken and dispersed, destined in a later age to trouble Eastern Europe as Huns and Turks.

Still more important in history have been the migrations of the Caucasian race in their persistently westward course. The teachings of history unite in ascribing to the nation of this stock a common origin in Western Asia. Of the eight branches into which they divided two remained in Asia, the other six moved westward till their progress was arrested by the surf of the Atlantic ocean.

Three of these were in time deployed into line on the western shores of Europe; the Celt along the coasts of Spain, Gaul and Britain; the Teuton against the western coast of Germany; the Slave hidden north and east. The remaining branches, Greek, Latin and Illyrian, checked by the Mediterranean and the Alps. All checked in their westward movements by what seemed for the time an impassable barrier.

For centuries these peoples accepted this settlement of fate, but the discovery of America lifted the injunction of fate, opened an unlooked for door for the resumption of the old movement to the West, and

"Westward the star of empire held its way."

Europe to New England and Virginia, New England to New York, New York to Ohio, Ohio to Michigan and Minnesota, in the one line; Virginia to Kentucky and Tennessee, Kentucky and Tennessee to Missouri and Arkansas, at both lines were arrested by the aggravated statement of the difficulties of the Rocky mountains and of the worthlessness of the country beyond them. These exaggerations had stayed the march of westward settlement and limited it to the eastern slope of the continent.

No marvel then, that thousands of American men read with thrill of excited interest the message of that memorable January day of the year 1829, when in 1832, before the unconscious pioneers of American progress, the unconscious pioneers of American wagon and children across these obstructions of mountains and barren plains, and tens of thousands of restless hearts there was kindled a new desire to follow them into the new and open country described.

But deep-rooted popular convictions change slowly and for seven years following the journey of 1832, parties of Oregon emigrants were collecting their forces on the western frontier of Missouri, and when they started on their journey to the Pacific coast, they had to pack their goods for the rest of the journey. This was no sudden movement, in fact no popular movement, but D. Whitman, of God to plant a state in the wilderness. He did so in less and the immigration of that year, numbering 300 men, women and children came in a train of 36 wagons from Fort Hall to the Columbia river. To answer away the last barrier and incentive forward for Oregon pioneers found an intervening wagon-track to Oregon. It could not be called a road, but it was a continuous line with a passing outcome. Travel on it must be slow. In some places teams must be unhitched and the wagons slowly lowered down precipitous inclines, or, for lesser obstructions, the wheels must be

"Shod with iron bands."

Wagon boxes made water-tight for use in crossing streams must keep watch at night to guard the encampments, for often the enemy must be through the territories of hostile tribes.

Such a journey over such a region voluntarily chosen would necessarily determine for all the class of people it drew into the movement.

It drew to itself the rural population, and not the people of the towns, for skill in the management of a team often an ox team, never less as a working condition on the part of a pioneer's outfit. This was across a country 2000 miles in extent, filled with dangers that called continually for new resources of skill and courage, necessitated by the loss and accident never less than

"Sudden, and not to be relieved."

Out of this ordeal came the organized men of the Oregon, and the leadership that in a few years made Oregon a self-reliant, law-abiding, thoroughly American commonwealth.

Let us look for a moment at the process in detail by which these things were brought about.

The difficulties and dangers of the journey were so easily anticipated that thus were to a large extent furnished a fitting compass to sift out that very efficient in turning aside all those who lacked enterprise to make the needful preparations for such a journey, or having made them, lacked the fixedness of purpose to hold them to its accomplishment.

This sifting process once passed, another at once ensued itself. The team, the wagon, the supply of provisions or that of arms and ammunition for defense against savage or other hostile powers must be inspected; for there were no supplies along the way, no fortified posts within reach of which any team could be sure of the kind of help it might be necessary to call for, and no company felt morally bound to stand by its members in the day of need, they could not afford to tolerate recklessness in the matter of the equipment.

These preliminary sittings over, and the train duly ready to move forward, a captain or leaders to be chosen who is to represent the public interest to which all private will or interest must yield. In no part cular of these operations was the characteristic spirit of the rural portion of America more beautifully set forth than in the treatment of these matters. Even at a distance of forty years, it does us good to hear the warm words of praise in which our surviving pioneers speak their undying regard for their leadership on the journey. This, of course, when one considers the entire voluntariness of the obedience rendered, only emphasizes the unity of spirit in the whole company. Nor did this spirit of organization cease with the journey that called it into activity. The new homes of these pioneers in Oregon were for many years surrounded by dangers that called for continued vigilance and often for organized defense. To these connected surroundings was due the fact that the removal to Oregon was not that of a community loosened up and their goods packed for transportation and framed their all to pack trains